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Premier KIM IL SUNG Answers Questions Put by Cuban Journalists

Premier Kim Il Sung answered a number of questions put by Gabriel Molina Franchossi, Director of the Press Department of the "Noticias de Hoy," and Luis Baez Hernandez, correspondent of "La Revolucion" and "La Bohemia" of Cuba, who visited Korea recently.

QUESTION: What is the prospect of the unification of the country, including the possibility of accelerating it through correspondence and economic exchange between the North and the South on the basis of the proposal put forth by Comrade Premier in January this year?

ANSWER: As you know well, our Government has made persevering efforts to realize the unification of the country in accordance with the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people.

However, the unification of Korea has not yet been accomplished and the country still remains divided and the nation split.

This is entirely attributable to the interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the splitting activities by the United States which is occupying South Korea by force of arms under the signboard of the United Nations.

The stand of our Government on the question of Korea's unification is clear.

We have consistently maintained that the unification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside forces, in a peaceful way on democratic principles.

Proceeding from this principled stand, we have proposed time and again to the South Korean authorities to establish an all-Korea government comprising representatives of the people of all strata by holding free, democratic general elections throughout North and South Korea after expelling the U.S. army.

This proposal of our Government for the solution of the question of Korea's unification is a most fair and reasonable one acceptable to anyone, one that not only coincides with the national interests of the entire Korean people but also fully accords with the interests of peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime are against this just proposal of ours.

As the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers are against the establishment of a unified government of Korea through free, democratic elections, we proposed to establish a confederation as a transitional step for solving urgent questions of common concern for our nation and advancing step by step towards complete unification, and to effect economic and cultural exchange and correspondence at least between North and South Korea for alleviating, if only a little, the misfortunes and sufferings of the nation caused by territorial division.

But the South Korean authorities categorically opposed even this proposal.

Thus, far from unifying the country, the abnormal situation still continues in which parents and children, husbands and wives, relatives and friends, separated from each other, some in the North and some in the South, cannot even exchange letters.

What is more, the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, concluded recently the "South Korea-Japan talks" and signed a treacherous "Treaty" and a number of "Agreements" with the Japanese militarists, thus laying a still more serious obstacle in the way of the unification of the country.

The "Treaty" and "Agreements" signed at the "South Korea-Japan talks" serve the aggressive purposes of the U.S. imperialists further to intensify their aggression in Asia by framing up the "Northeast Asia Treaty Organization" with revived Japanese militarism as its core, to obstruct the unification of Korea and to perpetuate its division.

This is why the whole Korean people are fighting resolutely against these.

The basic obstacle to the unification of Korea is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

There is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. troops to remain in South Korea.

The U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean question be solved by the Korean people themselves.

In order to expel the U.S. troops from South Korea and accelerate the unification of Korea, it is necessary further to fortify our revolutionary base in the northern part of Korea politically, economically and militarily by building socialism successfully and to strengthen the revolutionary forces in South Korea by closely rallying the South Korean people around the united front for national salvation against U.S. imperialism.

At the same time, solidarity between the Korean people and the international revolutionary forces must be cemented.

The aggressive U.S. imperialist army will be compelled to leave South Korea when our subjective forces gain in strength, the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle is waged vigorously and the international support to the struggle of our people further grows.

When the U.S. army pulls out of South Korea, the Korean people will realize the unification of their country by themselves.

The Korean people have been a homogeneous nation with the same language and customs from the ancient times, living in harmony in the same land.

The Korean people cannot live divided.

The U.S. aggressors will be eventually driven out of South Korea as in other countries and our people will certainly unify their country by themselves.

This is a law-governed process of the development of history which no force on earth can bar.

The heroic Cuban people have always actively supported and encouraged the struggle of our people for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and for the independent unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves.

This indeed is extremely valuable to us and a great inspiration to the Korean people.

I take this opportunity to express, in the name of the Central Committee of our Party, the Government of our Republic and the entire Korean people, my heartfelt gratitude to the United Party of Socialist Revolution and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and to the heroic Cuban people, for actively supporting and encouraging our just cause at all times.

QUESTION: Would you please tell us something about the present relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba and about the possibilities available for the expansion of trade and cultural relations between the two countries?

ANSWER: The relations between the D.P.R.K. and the Republic of Cuba are excellent at the present time.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries are state relations of a new type based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

The Korean and Cuban peoples are comrades-in-arms and intimate brothers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder on the front of the struggle for the revolutionary cause of the international working class and of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, our common enemy.

The peoples of our two countries, therefore, fully understand each other's position and sympathize with and support each other.

Standing by the Cuban people from the first day of the victory of the Cuban revolution, the Korean people have supported and are supporting the just struggle of the Cuban people, resolutely opposing the ceaseless U.S. aggressive machinations to strangle the Cuban revolution.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic fully support the lines and policies of the United Party of Socialist Revolution and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba for consolidating the revolutionary gains and expediting the socialist construction of the country.

The Cuban people have always actively supported the struggle of the Korean people for socialist construction and the independent unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

This mutual support based on proletarian internationalism not only accords with the interests of the peoples of our two countries but also fully conforms to the interests of the unity of the socialist camp.

Today the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Cuba are daily strengthening and developing.

With the progress of socialist construction in our two countries, our economic interchange will be promoted and trade relations be expanded.

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Premier KIM IL SUNG gives interview to Cuban journalists Gabriel Molina and Luis Baez

Premier KIM IL SUNG Gives Interview

(Continued from P. 1)

We shall make every possible effort to expand trade with Cuba.

Cultural exchange should be further expanded and developed between our two countries.

Cultures of various countries each have their own fine national features and they all contribute to the treasure house of world culture.

Cultural interflow is not only beneficial to promoting mutual understanding among nations but is of weighty significance for peoples in developing their own national cultures by learning from each other.

I am confident that the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields will further expand and develop in the future.

QUESTION: What are the views of the D.P.R.K. Government on the systematic attacks of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and on the dispatch of troops by South Korea to South Vietnam?

ANSWER: The U.S. imperialists have long unfolded the undeclared "special warfare" in South Vietnam and prosecuted barbarous aggressive war, using even poison gas and toxic chemical weapons.

Now they are steadily extending the war, frenziedly stepping up the acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a socialist country.

The war the U.S. imperialists are waging against the Vietnamese people is an aggressive war, while the war the Vietnamese people are waging against the aggressors is a war of justice and a war of liberation.

The acts of aggression of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are a challenge to all the countries of the socialist camp, the nationally independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to all the progressive peoples of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are sustaining one miserable defeat after another in face of the heroic war of resistance of the Vietnamese people. They are desperately trying to get out of the predicament in South Vietnam by reinforcing their armed forces on a large scale and by introducing even the mercenaries of their satellite countries.

At the bidding of the United States, the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea have already dispatched more than two thousand puppet troops to South Vietnam, in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the entire Korean people, and are planning to send tens of thousands more of troops.

This is an intolerable treachery and insult to the entire Korean people.

The dispatch of troops to South Vietnam by the Pak Jung Hi clique clearly shows that they are an out-and-out puppet of U.S. imperialism and the executor of its aggression against Asia.

By partaking the criminal U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, the Pak Jung Hi clique have exposed themselves not only as the enemy of the Korean people but also as the foe to the peoples of Asia and the world who are fighting for freedom, independence and progress.

Today the peace-loving people the world over are scathingly denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggression on Vietnam and actively supporting and encouraging the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people who have stood up in the just struggle will defeat the U.S. aggressors and win final victory without fail, and U.S. imperialism will never escape shameful fiasco.

QUESTION: What will be the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in case the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation necessarily request more effective aid of the socialist camp?

ANSWER: Today the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors is not only a struggle for defending their own independence and sovereignty but also a struggle for safeguarding the security of the entire socialist camp and peace in Asia and the world.

Therefore, all the socialist countries, nationally independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the progressive people of the world are under due obligation to take decisive measures resolutely opposing the U.S. acts of aggression upon Vietnam and give effective assistance to the fighting Vietnamese people, and the Vietnamese people have every right to receive such assistance.

Our people regard it as their internationalist duty to render positive assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

We fully support the March 22 statement issued by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in connection with the frenzied escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and the four-point demand set forth by the D.R.V. National Assembly and Government for the settlement of the Vietnamese question.

Through its March 26 statement the D.P.R.K. Government already voiced its resolute support to the struggle of the South Vietnamese people and defined its firm stand to render every form of material and moral assistance including weapons to the South Vietnamese people and to dispatch volunteers at any time when requested by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Later, this stand was reaffirmed by the April 30 Enlarged Session of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the May 20 resolution of the S.P.A. Session.

At present a nation-wide movement for actively supporting the Vietnamese people is being unfolded in our country and numerous youths have asked to be sent to the Vietnamese front as volunteers.

Determined to share life and death with the Vietnamese people in the common struggle against the U.S. aggressors, we Korean people will continue to extend active support and encouragement to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle, firmly standing on their side.

QUESTION: What, in your opinion, is the international impact of the U.S. intervention in Santo Domingo?

ANSWER: In April last an armed uprising of the people broke out in Dominica for overthrowing the military dictatorial regime and for the country's freedom and democracy.

An eruption of the pent-up wrath of the Dominican people against the military dictatorial regime, it is an internal affair of the Dominican people, and no one has the right to interfere in it.

The U.S. imperialists, however, landed their marines in Santo Domingo and brought in even the troops of their satellite countries in the "Organisation of American States" and are thereby carrying on the sanguinary suppression of the patriotic people, flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic.

The aggressive manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism against Dominica constitute a challenge to the Latin American peoples who are fighting for national independence and social progress and a grave menace to peace in Latin America and the rest of the world.

Today, therefore, the Latin American peoples and the progressive people of the whole world are resolutely struggle against the wanton U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of and its aggressive acts against Dominica.

The victory of the Cuban revolution has exerted great inspiring influence upon the liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples for independence and progress and imbued them with confidence in the victory of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Today the foothold of U.S. imperialism in Latin America is shaking to its very foundation owing to the fierce struggle of the people in this area for freedom and independence.

U.S. imperialism has continuously perpetrated open aggressive acts to stamp out the revolutionary gains of the Cuban people, has trumped up puppet military, fascist regimes in many countries of Latin America and has been ruthlessly suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples.

With no machinations can U.S. imperialism bring to their knees the Dominican people and other Latin American peoples who have risen up in a just struggle.

The more U.S. imperialism intensifies aggression and suppression, the stronger the enmity of the Dominican people and all the Latin American peoples against it will grow and the more thoroughly it will be isolated and inevitably meet with ignominious defeat.

We are firmly convinced that the Dominican people who have risen in a just struggle will certainly win if they fight to the end against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, taking arms firmly into their hands.

QUESTION: Would you mind telling us something about the struggle of the Korean people for the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan in the northern part of Korea?

ANSWER: The Fourth Congress of our Party set forth the tasks for the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan so as to lay the solid material and technical foundations of socialism and radically improve the material and cultural standards of the people by carrying on the technical and cultural revolutions in an all-round way.

In the first four years of the Seven-Year Plan, while readjusting and reinforcing the base of heavy industry already built, we concentrated efforts, on the basis of its effective use, on rapidly developing light industry and the rural economy and on radically improving the people's livelihood, and in the remaining period emphasis will be put on further expanding heavy industry, improving its technical equipment and decisively fortifying the material and technical basis of socialism, while further improving the livelihood of the people.

In the past four years we attained remarkable success in carrying out the tasks for the first half of the Seven-Year Plan and we have embarked upon the implementation of the tasks for the latter half from this year.

As the U.S. imperialists stepped up their manoeuvres for war and aggression in Asia and the rest of the world in the past two to three years, we could not but defray no small amount of funds for the strengthening of our defence potential. This has affected to a certain extent the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan.

From now on, however, we will concentrate our efforts on further perfecting and reconstructing such key industrial branches as iron and steel making, fuel and power, chemical and machine-building industries and on further increasing their production capacities, thereby carrying out the Seven-Year Plan without fail.

We are now striving to build more medium- and small-scale local factories along with large-scale factories, to lower the costs of products by enhancing labour productivity and practicing greater economy, and to improve their quality.

At the same time we are steadily increasing investment in agriculture for the rapid development of the rural economy.

In our country where arable land is limited and fertility is low, it is a very difficult task to attain self-sufficiency in food.

Thanks to the increased investment in agriculture by our Party in the postwar period, however, firm material and technical foundations for the rural economy have been laid.

As a result of the great achievements made in irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization in the rural economy, agricultural production has sharply grown and we have attained self-sufficiency in food.

At present, our Party is laying main emphasis on the extensive use of chemicals in agriculture.

The Tenth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party held towards the close of last year, discussed and decided on a series of measures for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan.

The Plenum emphatically called for effecting a decisive advance in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year National Economy Plan by more thoroughly carrying through the mass line of the Party in all spheres of the national economy, energetically pushing ahead the technical revolution, improving labour administration and effecting greater economy, further improving the enterprise management and tapping more reserves.

Our Party is now concentrating all its efforts on the struggle for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan.

Our people will certainly and successfully carry out the plan for the latter half of the Seven-Year Plan as they have achieved good results in the fulfilment of the tasks for the first half.

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to send warm congratulations to the Cuban people on their great achievements in the socialist construction of the country and, in particular, on their record harvest of sugar cane this year.

I also hope that the entire Cuban people, rallied all the more firmly around the Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, will win brilliant victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for socialist construction.

D.P.R.K. Will Supply Arms and Equipment to S.V.N.F.L.

TO EQUIP AS MANY MEN OF THE S.V. LIBERATION ARMED FORCES AS THE REINFORCING S. KOREAN TROOPS

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 8 a statement in connection with the decision taken by the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea to dispatch one more division of the South Korean army to South Vietnam on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists.
Follows the full text of the statement:

STATEMENT

of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea has decided to dispatch one more division of the South Korean army to South Vietnam on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists.

As is generally known, the South Korean puppet regime has already dispatched two thousand odd South Korean troops to South Vietnam in compliance with the request of U.S. imperialism.

It is to further the desperate scheme for expanding the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people that the U.S. imperialists are bringing such a large force of the South Korean army into South Vietnam.

This is a challenge not only to the Vietnamese people but directly to the Korean people, and is a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

All the Korean people severely condemn such ill-advised, criminal acts of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Now the U.S. imperialists are trying more desperately to recover from the shameful defeat they are sustaining in the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists are dumping on a large scale their combat units and modern murderous weapons into South Vietnam and also are dragooning en masse South Korean puppet troops and those of other satellite countries such as the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

Some time ago, summoning Pak Jung Hi and the South Korean puppet defence minister to Washington and Honolulu respectively, the U.S. imperialists instructed them to supply more South Korean troops for their criminal war of aggression, praising the dispatching of the South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam as "an example for the American allies to follow."

Brazenly declaring that the dispatching of South Korean troops to South Vietnam "deepened the ties of the United States," the Pak Jung Hi clique has decided to plunge, as instructed by their overlords, a large number of young and middle-aged people of South Korea into the U.S. imperialist war of aggression as cannon fodder.

Now the Pak Jung Hi clique is busying itself with the selection of combat units and their formation to dispatch one division to South Vietnam, and with the preparations for establishing the "allied command" in South Vietnam.

Thus supplying the South Korean puppet troops as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, the Pak Jung Hi gang is seeking to get a few more dollars as a reward.

This is an intolerable insult to the Korean people and an impermissible treachery against the country and the people.

This also clearly proves that the Pak Jung Hi clique is a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism, which is bent on suppressing the national-liberation movements of the oppressed peoples and on invading other countries, and that it is the foe of the Asian and African peoples and of peace.

Now the U.S. imperialists are daily extending the area of their barbarous bombing and bombardment in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam while intensifying their aggressive war in South Vietnam in every way.

Recently the U.S. air pirates went the length of indiscriminately bombing Nam Dinh, an industrial city near Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

With no desperate ways and means, however, can the U.S. aggressors escape an ignominious defeat.

The further U.S. imperialism steps up its criminal manoeuvrings, the more fiercely the flames of the war of heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people will rage, dealing a deadlier blow to the aggressors.

The Korean people will never sit idle watching the U.S. imperialists steadily expanding the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

If the U.S. aggressors expand the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and drag in more puppet troops of South Korea and mercenaries of other satellite countries, the Korean people will stand all the more firmly by the fraternal Vietnamese people and do everything in their power to aid them in their just struggle.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has defined more than once its firm position of assisting the fighting brothers in Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares that it will supply the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation with weapons and equipment necessary for arming the same number of the personnel of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and the people's armed units as that of the effectives dispatched, be it a division or an army corps, if the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi hordes, defying the strong protest and denunciation of the Korean people and the progressive people the world over, persist in sending a large force of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

At the same time, all the Korean people will resolutely fight for smashing the criminal design of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are dragging the South Korean young and middle-aged people into the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

The South Korean people and the officers and men of the "ROK army" must rise up resolutely and decisively frustrate the plan for dispatching troops by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi hordes.

The Korean people will certainly defend the honour and dignity of the nation and pass stern judgement on the Pak Jung Hi clique, the despicable stooge of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism must put an immediate end to the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and get out of South Vietnam without delay.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea warns the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi hordes that if they continue to plunge South Korean puppet troops into South Vietnam they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

July 8, 1965, Pyongyang

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG ANSWERS PRESIDENT NASSER

In his reply telegram to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, Premier Kim Il Sung expressed thanks to him for his telegram on the occasion of the day of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and said: The Korean people extend all-out support for and solidarity with your people in the just, determined struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and against the Zionist policy of the Israeli aggressors and the West German revenge-seekers.

The telegram also heartily wished President Nasser yet bigger success in his noble work for the independent development and prosperity of the country and good health and happiness.

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG REPLIES NGUYEN HUU THO

In his reply telegram Premier Kim Il Sung thanked President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation for his message on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the war of aggression unleashed by U.S. imperialism in Korea and the "month of struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea," and said: The Korean people immensely value and draw a great inspiration from the active support and encouragement the South Vietnamese people give them in their fight for promoting socialist construction and accomplishing the independent unification of the country.

The people of Korea, fully determined to share life and death with the fraternal Vietnamese people in the fight against the common foe, U.S. imperialist aggressors, will give to the end every possible support to the Vietnamese people in their resistance struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

President Choi Yong Kun Exchanges Greetings with King of Burundi

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to King Mwami M. Butsa the Fourth of the Kingdom of Burundi on the occasion of the third anniversary of the independence of Burundi.

The telegram reads:

Convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future, I take this opportunity sincerely to wish Your Majesty newer success in your noble work against imperialism and colonialism and for the prosperity and progress of your country and the consolidation of independence.

In reply King Mwami M. Butsa said:

The friendship linking our two countries is entering a new stage in the consolidation of mutual co-operation in the interest of world peace and international security.

S.P.A. Chairman Exchanges Telegrams with New Speaker of Chilean Senate

Choi Won Taek, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of congratulations to Tomas Leyes Vicuna upon his election as Speaker of the Senate of the Republic of Chile.

In his telegram Chairman Choi said: "Firmly convinced that the relations of friendship between the peoples of our two countries will further develop in the future, I wish you more brilliant success in your future work for the happiness of the Chilean people and the prosperity of the country."

In his reply telegram, Tomas Leyes Vicuna said: "I thank you for your felicitations. I hope for the prosperity of your people and deeper understanding between the peoples of our two countries."

KOREA-CHINA TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

In Pyongyang a meeting was held at the Moranbong Theatre on July 9 in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

The meeting was attended by Vice-Premiers Kim Gwang Hyop and Jong Jun Taek and leading functionaries of the Party, government and public organizations.

Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Hao Teh-ching and staff members of the Chinese Embassy were invited to the meeting.

Kim Jong Hang, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Society and Minister of Higher Education, and Hao Teh-ching, Chinese Ambassador, made speeches at the meeting.

Kim Jong Hang, in his speech, said that the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance signed on July 11, 1961, further consolidated the relations of unbreakable friendship and co-operation formed between the peoples of the two countries over the long years of history. This treaty, he stressed, is a defensive one to safeguard the security and socialist gains of both countries against the imperialist aggression and to defend peace in the Far East and Asia.

The speaker said that the Korean people were sincerely rejoicing over the brilliant successes scored by the fraternal Chinese people in accelerating the country's socialist construction and strengthening the defence capacity.

Stating that this treaty is of great significance under the condition now when the U.S. imperialists are in a frenzy to unleash a new war in Asia, he remarked that the Korean people would at all times be faithful to the obligation they assumed under the treaty.

Chinese Ambassador Hao Teh-ching said that the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea provides an impregnable fortress against the common enemy of the peoples of the two countries, a guarantee of security for the socialist construction of the two countries, and a powerful defensive weapon for safeguarding the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and peace in East Asia.

Should U.S. imperialism dare to unleash a war against them, the Chinese and Korean peoples will shatter it to pieces and bury it thoroughly, the Chinese ambassador stressed.

J.U.K. DENOUNCES PRESSGAG IN SOUTH VIETNAM

In its statement issued on July 6, the Central Committee of the Journalists' Union of Korea fully supported the June 29 statement of the Vietnam Journalists' Association and resolutely denounced the news blackout by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Vietnam.

It voiced full support to the South Vietnamese journalists in their struggle against the fascist suppression of the press by U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

Higher Education

North Korea now has 98 higher educational institutions. So far our university and colleges have produced 140,000 engineers and specialists to work in different branches of the national economy. When the technicians and secondary specialists are added, the number of technical personnel and specialists in our country today exceeds 290,000.

During the Korean war the institutions of higher learning suffered ravage.

Since the armistice in 1953, keeping pace with the speedy progress of socialist construction, many higher educational institutions have been opened and the educational system and contents improved in the realm of higher education.

Our higher educational institutions have faculties and departments, Post-graduate courses, doctoral academies and scientific research institutes have been set up in major higher educational institutions.

Just as in the establishments for common education, free education is enforced in all of our higher educational institutions as well. The students are granted state stipends and issued uniforms, text-books and other school supplies.

Noteworthy in the development of higher education in North Korea is it that colleges of a new type—spare-time colleges for workers—have been set up in big factories and other enterprises on the personal initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung.

These colleges have demonstrated their superiority. The number of the colleges of this type has increased to 38 in a little more than five years since their inception. Their total enrollment now reaches tens of thousands.

Our higher educational institutions have correspondence courses. The state shows much concern for the development of education through correspondence course. Those who take a correspondence course are preferentially provided with text-books and reference materials. They are accorded all the necessary conditions for study and given paid leaves of absence to attend the classes or take examinations. The State bears their travelling expenses and the expenses incurred when they attend the classes.

There has been a marked improvement in the contents of education at university and colleges. Old ruts in teaching such as dogmatism and formalism have been wiped out, and lessons are given in close conformity to the concrete practice at home.

Our industrial establishments equipped on up-to-date lines are run by our own technicians and scientists trained under the people's government.

Higher education in our country has a prospect of further development.

Some 180,000 engineers and specialists will be trained in the Seven-Year Plan period.

All the higher educational institutions will be better equipped for the students to make a more deep-going study of the latest achievements in science and technology.

Kim Il Sung University

BY THE EFFORTS OF THE PEOPLE

Before long Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang will send out this year's graduates.

The University which has thirteen departments and more than 80 faculties—history, philosophy, economy, languages, geography, law, physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, to name a few—will add over 1,700 new names to its long list of graduates.

Kim Il Sung University is the first university the country set up after the liberation. When the country was liberated, there was no university in North Korea. It was opened in 1946 with seven departments.

Speaking of the opening of Kim Il Sung University one must mention the patriotic devotion of the six million peasants, new masters of the land who gave material assistance to the state in building the university. They wanted to see their sons and daughters get the best education and become able cadres which our country was short of. Incidentally, the Kim Il Sung University building is the biggest one built after the country's liberation.

Since then the University has played a big role in the training of national cadres. Up to now the University has produced some 10,000 graduates.

During this period a great number of well-qualified teachers have been trained and priceless experience has been accumulated. The Kim Chaek Politechnic Institute, Pyongyang Medical College, Wonsan Agricultural College, and Pyongyang Foreign Languages College were branched out from this University.

At present, the total enrollment is over 7,000, and there are some 9,000 who are taking evening and correspondence courses. Students from six foreign countries are also studying at the University.

The University maintains eight research institutes, libraries, a museum, a hospital and dormitories, as well as the institute for post-graduate courses and a doctoral institute.

With the advance of social'ist construction, the University foresees a great programme of expansion. New buildings with a total floor space of 300,000 square metres will rise. At present the first building with a total floor space of 45,000 square metres is nearing comp.etion.

STUDENTS, WELL-EQUIPPED WITH THEORY AND PRACTICE

The University is geared to training students into those who are fully equipped with advanced theories, who know how to combine theory with practice, and who are in possession of ardent patriotism.

The students and teachers are united for this purpose. Doctors, professors, and all the faculties spare nothing for their study. And the students, sons and daughters of the workers and peasants, are filled with a firm resolve to attain a high level of scientific knowledge and skills so that they can do their bit for the prosperity of the country.

While in school the students often tackle from the scientific angle urgent problems arising in the country's socialist construction.

Noteworthy in this respect are the successes scored by the students of the chemistry, physics, and mathematics and dynamics departments.

The students of the social science department also have registered valuable results in the solution of immediate socio-economic problems by unearthing and rearranging legacies of our national culture.

The large body of graduates tempered and steeled in this way are now working in all fields, political, economic, and cultural.

ALL STUDY WITH STATE STIPENDS

In this year's graduating class are twin-brothers named Li Wu Hak and Li Wu Ryong and their younger sister Li Yong Hui.

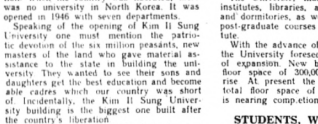
The eldest Wu Hak will graduate from the philosophy department, and Wu Ryong and Yong Hui the economics department.

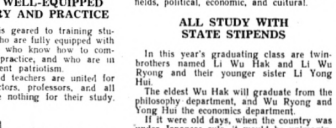
If it were old days, when the country was under Japanese rule, it would be unimaginable for these three to graduate from the university because they were born into a poor peasant's family. Their father died when they were little. They were brought up by their mother, who did everything to support the children. It was only thanks to the deep solicitude of the state after the country's liberation that they could attend the University. They have studied receiving state stipends, then the state issued them school uniforms and overcoats free of charge.

Of course, this is not confined to them alone. All students receive such benefits from the state.

Our people immensely value Kim Il Sung University, a palace of learning for our sons and daughters. And it will continue to thrive with the prospering country.

Ho Song Bin





Models of the new school buildings of Kim Il Sung University

Left: School Building No. 2

Below left: School Building No. 1

Below right: School Building No. 3

The Factory College

WORKERS CAN GO TO SCHOOL UP TO COLLEGE IN THEIR FACTORY

When we stepped into the automation shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory the workers were having the noon recess after lunch. Some were playing a game of chess, some were talking or reading, and others were simply resting.

In the lounge we saw a group of workers gathered around a blueprint lying on the table. They were having a hot discussion. You could hear some saying: "No, it won't do" while others saying: "Why not?"

THE CREAM OF THE FACTORY

"Do you mean those workers? They are the cream of our factory. They are good workers and excellent students. And they have put forward so many original ideas and new devices for technical innovation," said director Pak Myong Jin of the factory who was concurrently the rector of the factory college.

We got near them to find out what's all about. A young man said:

"I'm sure everything will go all right." We did not understand fully what he meant, but the director nodded approvingly. The young man was a student of the graduating class named Li Byong Chun. We learnt that they were discussing about the question of automating the equipment of the synthesizing shop.

Stating that we could see such discussions going on everywhere in the factory, the director told us that the suggestions and new ideas the workers put forward were most valuable. According to him, 311 new ideas for technical innovation were introduced into production in the first half of this year alone, of which 30 per cent were put forward by the worker-students. Their proposals produced as much as 86.7 per cent of the benefit the factory gave to the state through application of improved work methods and processes.

DOOR TO LEARNING IS WIDE OPEN

The door to learning is wide open for the workers in the industrial city of Hamhung as in all other parts of the country.

While working, those who failed to get a primary or middle school education before the liberation study at the working people's school or at the working people's middle school respectively.

The factory set up a special technical school in 1947, then in 1960 a factory college—an institute of technology. Now the workers can receive education from the middle to college level without leaving their jobs.

Many students of the factory college, like Li Byong Chun, are those who finished the primary, middle and higher technical school courses within the factory before entering the college, while others are such working youths who came to work at the factory after graduating from the technical school outside the factory.

STRESS ON THEORY

When we went to the factory college, teachers were busy preparing for their classes. According to what Pak Hi Bong, Master of Science and vice rector of the college, said, its curriculum is the same as that of the regular college and its graduates get the same qualifications as the regular college graduates do.

The factory college has five departments: chemical engineering, non-ferrous metallurgy, mechanical-engineering, machine-building, and electrical engineering. The total enrolment is a little over 700. The courses run four to five years.

The college starts at six in the afternoon. The day shift ends at 5 in the factory and students are given one or two lectures a day. When they have two lectures the students take light supper at the school restaurant.

All lectures place stress on theory. It must be pointed out that the factory college allocates less time for experiment and field training than the regular college, for the factory itself is a laboratory.

ONE FOR EVERY TEN

The college maintains a big faculty—as a matter of fact, there is one instructor for every ten students. The faculty is composed of mostly experienced technicians and scientists of this factory.

There are altogether 46 class-rooms and 14 labs in the college. The electrical lab is installed with many machines and more than 100 kinds of experimental instruments.

So far the college has put out 360 engineers who are now playing a leading role in the factory. Many of the workteam leaders, shop heads and vice-directors of the factory are graduates of the factory college.

Around six in the evening we saw the students coming to school. Among them was Li Byong Chun whom we had met some hours ago at the automation shop.

1,000 ENGINEERS

About the encouraging prospect for the factory's educational programme the rector of the factory college remarked:

"By 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan the working people's middle school will be closed in our factory, as all workers here will have finished middle school by that time. Then the factory will have more than 1,000 engineers. Now 72 per cent of the employees are studying at various schools set up in the factory."

We can say that the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory is the yardstick of our era, when all can study and cultivate themselves fully. Today the country boasts of 38 such factory colleges.

Ji Ryong Cha

Correspondence students in Pyongyang Medical College

MORE DOCTORS TRAINED

Pyongyang Medical College, like all other colleges in the country, offers a correspondence course and many are taking it. To know how doctors are trained by the correspondence course a reporter of this paper visited the College some time ago and had an interview with the head of the correspondence course section.

Follows what he told.

* * *

It was in 1958 that Pyongyang Medical College established a correspondence course. Today 2,350 are taking the course, 55 per cent of them being women. The student body consists of 1,828 assistant doctors, 50 nurses, 472 assistant pharmacists and midwives. So far we have produced more than 500 graduates.

The course, like the regular one, is divided into four departments: medicine, hygienics, dentistry and pharmacology.

Those who finish the correspondence course are given the same qualifications as the regular college graduates.

The College issues textbooks and guides to study for the correspondence students. It also makes reference books available to them. The students can write in to ask all questions and teachers call on students to help them with their studies twice a year. Last year many teachers were sent to 28 districts to give additional lectures. Teachers also give personal guidance to individual students. To this end, 28 teachers toured localities in the first six months of the year.

Professors and assistant professors of Pyongyang Medical College are doubly responsible for the instruction and guidance of the correspondence course students as well in their studies and practical training. All those who are enrolled in the correspondence course are requested to attend a six-week course twice a year and have to go through an 18-week practical training period in their college years. I must mention that in their education we take into account the fact that they have considerable clinical and other practical experiences. Consequently, we put stress on theory, which they grasp easily.

We see to it that the students are ensured enough time for their studies while doing their regular work, and, of course, they get full pay. When they have to travel to attend lectures, the Government pays all travelling expenses.

The dormitories, restaurants, day nurseries and other facilities of the College are at their service when they come for lectures. Sometimes couples come with their children.

The doctors and pharmacists put out by our course are playing a big part in the country's medical field.

In a scientific knowledge dissemination room

TECHNICIANS ON THE NIMANGJI-RI CO-OP FARM

Nimangji-ri, a village hidden deep in the mountains in Doksong county, South Hamgyong Province, is situated about 400 km northeast of Pyongyang.

The village is inhabited by some 600 families. The whole village is in the co-operative farm, which cultivates about 500 hectares of land.

There are 59 trained personnel in the co-op farm, including seven experts who are in charge of crop farming, fruit growing, stock breeding and farm machinery. The village sent 12 technicians to other villages. Still each of the fourteen workteams has more than four technicians on an average. Deputy workteam leaders who are in charge of technical affairs are all young assistant agronomists. Then about a dozen or so co-operative farm members have a licence to drive a tractor.

The technicians of the co-operative farm are college or higher technical school graduates or those who took correspondence courses or those who passed the state qualifying examinations.

Study takes an important place in the life of the villagers.

Take Jo Mu Hui for example. His father worked his fingers to the bone to send him to primary school. But he had to leave school halfway to hire himself out for others when his father died. It was after the country's liberation that he finished the working people's school and middle school. Then he studied in the evening school. The year before last he passed the state qualifying examination for an assistant agronomist and two subjects in the qualifying examinations for an agronomist. When you visit the farm, you will see him teach his workteam members an advanced fruit farming method and how to apply chemical fertilizer to fruit trees.

Not only the young but the old-timers take an active part in study. A 55-year-old co-operative farmer named Jo Gyong Hui passed four subjects in the qualifying examination for an assistant zoo-technician.

Even housewives show great zeal in learning. Ju Jong Ja, a mother of three children, attended the study courses set up at the farm, and now she is an assistant agronomist.

The techhical study room in the village is well-equipped for study.

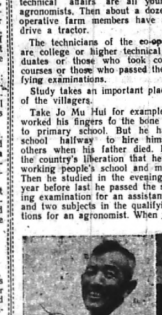
In laying out the educational programme the co-operative farm has a view on having technicians equally in different fields of agriculture. Accordingly, now four kindergarten teachers are taking the correspondence course of a teachers' college.

In days gone by village of Nimangji-ri was almost a synonym of ignorance and poverty.

But now it is a thing of the past. Now everyone in the village is studying.

The village has produced many college graduates. And now it has some 60 college and higher technical school students, and 79 co-operative farmers are taking correspondence courses of higher educational establishments. Then 73 villagers have passed some subjects in the qualifying examinations. By next year, the village will have 150 technicians altogether counting the new ones. It would mean a technician for every four families.

Kim Ryong Rak



Fully ready for the coming qualification examination!

Correspondence students of the Nimangji-ri village discussing what they learned

Prominent Scientists Lecture at Colleges

Academicians, doctors and other prominent scientists engaged in research work appear at higher educational institutions to give lectures.

Since April Prof. Ryo Gyong Gu, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, has been giving lecture on plastic engineering and Dr. Li Jae Yop, Director of the High Molecular Chemistry Institute, on synthetic rubber engineering at the Hamhung Chemical Industry College, and Jong Ge Sun, Direcfor of the Physics and Mathematics Institute, on metallurgical physics at the Kim Il Sung University.

Similar lectures are given at the colleges in provinces and spare-time colleges for workers.

These special lectures render much help to students, multiplying their zeal for study.

Lectures on popular science by scientists are often arranged for the working people.

Fight Is On

Bury "S. Korea-Japan Treaty"

Students in South Korea are continuing their struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Agreements" employing diverse methods of struggle—hunger strike, burning traitors and Japanese flags in effigy, campaign for collecting signatures, drive for boycotting Japanese goods, and so on.

On July 3 more than 200 students of the Medical College of Seoul University had an indignation meeting in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi clique and staged a street demonstration.

On the same day some 500 students of Songbuk High School in Seoul met in condemnation of the quislings and marched through the streets shouting: "We resolutely oppose the ratification of the South Korea-Japan Agreements!"

On July 5 students of the Kyongbok and Dongsong High Schools held meetings in protest against the "South Korea-Japan Agreements," where they adopted resolutions expressing their determination to "launch a national campaign stoutly to oppose the ratification of the South Korea-Japan Agreements and to reflect the sentiments of the fellow countrymen."

Citizens Rise Up

On July 5 more than 15,000 Seoul citizens of all walks of life had a meeting against the "Seoul-Tokyo Agreements," where they exposed the scheme of the Pak Jung Hi clique to dispatch more young and middle-aged people of South Korea to South Vietnam at the bidding of U.S. imperialism and declared the traitorous "South Korea-Japan Agreements" null and void so that they might not commit a crime in history.

On July 9 citizens of all public circles in Kwangju, Inchon, Pusan and Taejon had protest meetings and strongly denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique which seeks to railroad the "South Korea-Japan Agreements" through the puppet national assembly.

Christians Join the Struggle

On July 4 over 400 catholics under the Catholic Association in Kunsan, North Cholla Province staged a street demonstration against the "ratification of the South Korea-Japan Agreements."

On the same day representatives of 70 churches and more than 500 Christians in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, held a meeting against the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan Agreements" under the auspices of the "Committee of Christians against the Ratification of the South Korea-Japan Agreements."

On July 5 more than 40 clergymen in Pusan had a denunciation meeting where they flayed crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique which sold off South Korea's fishing grounds, the lifeline of the fishermen and demanded the government to "stop using force to stifle the expression of opinion by the patriotic people who have stood up in the national salvation struggle."

The Japanese Flags Burned

On July 5 students of the Yonse University concluded their hunger strike which had lasted 160 hours and burned the Japanese flags and goods with deep indignation at the Japanese aggressors. On July 8 the students of the Dongsong High School in Seoul also burned the Japanese flags shouting: "We stand resolutely opposed to the reaggression of Japanese imperialism."

"Let's Boycott Japanese Goods"

On July 3 more than 1,500 students of the Ewha Girl's High School opened a general meeting at an open-air theatre in Seoul and passed a resolution calling for "boycotting Japanese goods" and "preventing Japanese language, songs and books from penetration."

Since July 5 the students of the Medical College of the Yonse University have been conducting a signature collecting movement for boycotting foreign goods, commanding more active support from the public.

On July 7 and 8 students of Taegu University in North Kyongsang Province staged demonstrations against the traitorous agreements, chanting slogans: "We reject the ratification of the South Korea-Japan Agreements," "Let's boycott the Japanese goods." They fought against the police on the streets.

Signature Collection

Braving the persecution of the police, students of the Ewha Women's University have been waging a vigorous campaign for collecting one million signatures against the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan Agreements" since July 1. The girl students went down to the provinces to collect signatures.

On July 4 more than 40 students of the Ewha Women's University collected signatures in Chongju, North Cholla Province, in a rain. The campaign enjoys the active support of the people in South Korea.

Seoul Writers State

On July 9 writers in Seoul issued a statement against the "ratification of South Korea-Japan Agreements" and in demand of their repeal.

Unpardonable Crimes

South Korean lawyers and journalists organizations issued on July 3 statements denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique for relentlessly the suppression of patriotic students and pressmen who had risen in a resistance struggle for national salvation.

U.S. Seeking Nuclear Submarine Base in S. Korea

The Pentagon is holding talks with the South Korean puppet authorities on setting up in South Korea a Far Eastern regional base for U.S. nuclear submarines equipped with polaris missile, according to Radio Hanguk Munhwa in Seoul.

This was revealed by a high-ranking official of the puppet defence ministry.

He is quoted as having said: The United States is now using Sasebo, Japan, as its naval port, but the Japanese people are strongly opposed to the anchorage of U.S. nuclear submarines. That's why the United States is seeking a new base in South Korea."

From the viewpoint of location, Chinhae is the most suitable as a port of call for U.S. nuclear submarines, he added.

This shows that the Pak Jung Hi hordes stop at nothing to help realize the nefarious design of their American master.

According to the report, the Pak Jung Hi clique is also looking for an ideal place for the "rest of the crew of the U.S. Seventh Fleet."

Thus, following the anchorage of a nuclear submarine in Chinhae on June 25, the U.S. imperialists are trying to secure a regular port of call in South Korea for their nuclear submarines.

This shows that the United States is out to turn South Korea into her nuclear base.

This will pose a grave menace to the peace and security in Korea and Asia.

S. Korea to Send More Troops to S. Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi regime of South Korea has decided to dispatch more troops to South Vietnam at the bidding of U.S. imperialism. This time one puppet army division.

The "joint chiefs of staff" of the South Korean army, Dongyang Tongshin reported from Seoul, has already drawn up a plan for the formation of one combat division to be sent to South Vietnam. According to this plan, some 18,000 men will be organized into two battle groups and one naval unit with logistical corps attached to each of them so that they can operate independently.

To work out the plan the Pak Jung Hi outfit has set up in the "joint chiefs of staff" headquarters a "planning group" for the dispatch of troops following the "cabinet meeting" on July 2 which decided to send one more army division to help the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam.

The South Korean puppet "defence ministry" is reportedly planning to dispatch an advance party soon. The Pak Jung Hi clique has already thousands of South Korean troops in South Vietnam.

All this shows that Washington's plan to drag as many South Korean puppet troops as possible into its aggressive war in Vietnam is becoming more naked.

The Korean people will not remain aloof while U.S. imperialism is advancing one step after another in its escalation of the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and will certainly pass a stern judgement upon the Pak Jung Hi clique, Washington's shameful lackeys.

SCHOOL, STUDENT AND SCHOLAR IN S. KOREA

Angry Voices Resound

We Want Our Schools Back

South Korean daily **Ryongnam Ilbo** in its June 30 issue demanded the U.S. and puppet armies to return immediately the school buildings they had taken over during the Korean war. The paper wrote: "There is no valid reason for the U.S. and South Korean armies to keep occupying the primary and middle school buildings and lots that they took over some ten years ago. We demand the immediate return of these school buildings."

Stop Police Terrorism!

According to South Korean news agency **Donghwa Tongshin**, the "Daehan Federation of Educationists" issued on July 1 a statement sternly protesting against the brutalities of the puppet police against the patriotic students.

The statement demanded an immediate end to the police violence against professors and academic freedom.

We Want Better Treatment!

Upwards of 1,000 teachers and faculty members of middle and high schools and colleges and university in North Kyongsang Province held a meeting to demand the government to improve the treatment of school teachers. On June 5 well over 3,000 teachers from different parts of South Korea gathered in Seoul for a National Meeting for Better Treatment of School Teachers. The Pak Jung Hi regime did everything to stop the teachers, but in vain.

The meeting adopted a seven-point resolution. Among others, it demanded the abolition of the discriminatory wage system, the introduction of uniform wage scale, the payment of at least 5,000 won to teachers a month to cover the expenses needed for preparing and collecting teaching materials. The teachers declared that they would stage demonstrations if their demand for improved treatment is not met.

Many articles appear in South Korean papers on the wretched lot of professors, scientists and research workers who feel the acute poverty of intellectual pursuit. They live in dire straits, and both research facilities and funds are short.

"Dust-covered Research Rooms"

The research rooms of professors are covered with dust. Simply because they don't have the money to carry on with their study projects. Of course they draw salaries but the pay envelope is so thin that it is not even enough for their bare existence. The picture is a little different with those who have some money, but one can count the number on one's fingers. So the majority of professors sit idle

Seventy per cent of them were college graduates with a degree and the rest being university lecturers or other intellectuals. (South Korean daily **Busan Ilbo**)

South Korea which is overflowing with more than seven million unemployed and semi-unemployed has no room to receive college and university graduates. Hence the college diploma is called a license to high-grade unemployment or a "certificate responsible for the worst inflation since liberation."

Every year in South Korea only ten per cent of the university graduates land on jobs at the best. These "Bachelors of Arts, Masters of Philosophy, etc." feel "lucky" if they get even such "positions" as soft drink stand attendants, porters, receptionists and cleaners.

And people do not think it is funny when a person who has found a job is called "an outcast from the Republic of Unemployed."

Hard Lot of Scholars

In their dust-covered research rooms, lamenting over their lot. We know of a professor who was studying aquatic plants. But he had no money needed for the study. In the end the ambitious professor sold the furniture of his house and rented a room on the second floor of a house on the coast. But he could not find an aquarium. He needed water laid on but he had to forgo it too. He himself carried sea water in buckets and wrestled with his microscope. But his work was little successful, not because of any lack of his abilities but because of the handicap—poor facilities.

And we know his case is by no means an isolated one. **(Kyongbyang Shinmun)**

"Academy of Sciences in Name Only"

There is an office in Seoul which bears such an august name as "the Academy of Sciences" of South Korea. A few clerks are to be found in the office. But that is about all there is to it. The roster of the Academy has been dwindled down to the last few names. It is no exaggeration to say that the Academy is in name only. **(Daehan Ilbo)**

Another Seoul paper, **Kyoyuk Shinmun**, deplores: today in South Korea it is the lot of professors, scientists and research workers to feel the pinch of poverty materially and to suffer insult and humiliation spiritually.

A new word "school stock company" is in vogue in South Korea lately.

South Korean dailies likened this to a business firm—the proprietor (school owner) hiring "workers," i.e. teachers to turn out "educated products" (students).

In short, in South Korea schools have now virtually turned into a money-making organization.

"Securities"

In an editorial entitled "Contributions and Students" the South Korean paper **Maeil Shinmun** wrote:

"Students are asked to pay a hundred and one kinds of fees for their diplomas. This is little short of a creditor taking over the belongings of the debtor after much harassment. Even if society is frigid, a warm atmosphere should prevail in schools. No money-making should be allowed there. But such practice is not confined to certain schools or their principals. More often than not, the school authorities deny students the right to take examination, cancel their registration, withhold diplomas and certificates, and even suspend them from school.

In short, they are thrusting a dagger into the hearts of the young students."

How much, then, do the students have to pay to be in school?

First of all, the tuition fee averages 10,000-15,000 won in colleges and universities and 8,800-10,440 won in high schools. The amount of money schools rake up in each new school term equals no less than one-quarter of the total money in circulation in South Korea

SCHOOL—PROFITEERING CENTRE

Today in South Korea if one wants to send a child from primary school up to college needs, at least, 200,000 won to pay various school fees excluding food and clothing expenses. (In South Korea a worker's monthly income is no more than 3,000 won.)

It is no wonder, then, that the people in South Korea should call the entrance period the "money-harvesting season" for the school proprietors" and school diplomas "securities."

The odds—100 : 1

Some time ago, a South Korean film studio put a help-wanted ad. They wanted to hire ten odd actors and actresses. And 1,013 answered the ad.

Japanese Militarism and Vietnam War

"...Active co-operation is needed from Japan, a veteran in Asia and an Asian nation."

"Your views fully coincide with mine. Japan is an Asian nation and has experiences with regard to Southeast Asia."

These are snatches of a conversation between U.S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer and Japanese Prime Minister Sato. Carried in a Japanese paper, *Nihon Keizai Shinbun*, these fragments of their conversation are enough to show what part the United States wants Japan to play and what the Japanese militarist forces are after.

The Japanese militarists, on the strength of the experiences they accumulated when invading Asia in the past, seek to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" hand in glove with Washington serving as its agent.

The fact that the "South Korea-Japan talks," which had dragged on for more than ten years, have been brought to a final conclusion at the very moment when U.S. imperialism is at the end of its tether in the aggressive war in Vietnam shows how shrewd the Japanese militarists are in their action to echo their patron in the White House.

No sooner had the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" been signed than South Korea's Pak Jung Hi clique decided to send a reinforcing combat division to South Vietnam. Japan's Sato government had its share in pressing for this decision on dispatching troops to Vietnam. The Japanese publications laid bare the fact that during his visit to the United States Sato promised U.S. President Johnson that Japan would exert efforts to press South Korea to dispatch its troops to South Vietnam as well as the fact that U.S. Secretary of Defence McNamara and South Korean Foreign Minister Li Dong Won, at their talks later, discussed the question of Japan's undertaking the supply of war materials to the 2,000 of South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam and to a South Korean puppet army division to be dispatched there.

It is widely known that the Sato government is helping in every way the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina went so far as to declare at a Diet session: U.S. military action in Vietnam is within the framework of the Japan-U.S. Security Pact and the placing of the Japanese bases at the disposal of the U.S. army for the supply of war materials and other military purpose is in accordance with Japan's duty under the Japan-U.S. Security Pact.

The Japanese militarists are participating in the aggressive war in Vietnam by supplying war materials, offering military bases and sending transport personnel and medical corps.

The U.S. marines landed at Da Nang by way of Iwakuni and Okinawa of Japan. And U.S. B-57 bombers and F-105 fighter bombers moved from Misawa, Yokota and Kadena of Japan to South Vietnam. Yokosuka, Japan, is the biggest Far Eastern base for the U.S. Seventh Fleet now cruising the sea off Vietnam.

Among the war materials supplied by Japan for the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam are vehicles of military use, ammunition, provisions, uniforms, chemical medicine, chemical gas, communication facilities and army shoes. And 70 per cent of the napalm bomb the U.S. aggressive army uses in Vietnam are supplied by Japan.

With the escalation of the war in Vietnam, the U.S. orders with Japan for war supplies have increased rapidly. Recently it has been revealed that the United States made an offer to the Japanese government to buy conventional weapons for use in its aggressive war in Vietnam, in return for guided missiles that Japan needs. A great number of factories in Japan have undertaken the repair of the U.S. tanks, warships and various kinds of weapons damaged in the Vietnam war.

LSTs with Japanese crewmen on board are taking part in the transport of arms, munitions and South Korean puppet troops and sharing the U.S. marines' landing operations.

LST. No. 550 which blew up while unloading jeeps and armored motor-cars at Da Nang port on March 27 was manned by Japanese. Its 41 crewmen were all Japanese.

At present, the Japanese crewmen belonging to the M.S.T.S. total 820.

The above-mentioned are but some of the instances showing how the Japanese militarists are joining U.S. imperialism in its military adventure against the Vietnamese people. This is enough to prove what crimes the Japanese militarists, as an accomplice and agent of U.S. imperialism in its aggression in the Far East, have again committed against the peoples of Asia.

Asia which has risen up for the final liquidation of imperialism and colonialism of all forms, will never tolerate these criminal acts. The aggressors and their accomplices will never escape a sledge-hammer blow. This is the norm of action for new Asia.

Our Relations Will Be Ever-lasting

Sam Nujoma

A delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization led by its Chairman Sam Nujoma paid a visit to Korea from June 29 to July 10 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

During its stay in Korea the delegation inspected industrial enterprises and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and local towns and visited farm villages.

On July 9 the African guests were received by Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop.

The leader of the delegation Sam Nujoma wrote his impressions of Korea, which we print below.

During the ten days staying in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization was able to see and witness at first hand the tremendous progress and achievements the Korean people, under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the Government and the Workers' Party of Korea, have scored.

In the heavy industries field, we were able to visit some of the giant metallurgical, fertiliser and other plants producing every type of products to satisfy the country's needs and even for foreign export. In our talks with the directors and workers of the factories, we were impressed by their industrious and steadfast spirit to work even harder in the furtherance of their country's socialist reconstruction. In order to appreciate this great progress the Korean people have made—in so a short time—one has to take into account the fact that all these industries were started from the scratch just eleven years ago after the destructive war the American imperialists waged so aggressively against the Korean people.

Agriculture is even fantastic! Literally, all the available lands—even mountains—are under cultivation! This, perhaps, explains the healthy position the Korean people are living—though, it is said that it is not only by bread that a man can live.

Perhaps the most striking feature one comes across in the entire Korean country (D.P.R.K.), is the happy and joyful children and youth. They look so assured—and they are—of a bright future and prosperity their parents have so much sacrificed to achieve for them. At the same time one can not fail to notice the young generation's willingness and determination to work hard and to defend the fruit of their parents' revolution to the end against any potential aggressors who up to now are threatening and blackmailing the peace-loving D.P.R.K.

The most outstanding factors—and there will be many to list—are (to our own observation) the correct leadership of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Party under the wise and courageous leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people and one of the foremost outstanding statesmen of our age, the spirit of self-reliance and the determination of the entire people to build up an independent and a truly people's sovereignty.

Our delegation should hereby like to extend its sincere and deepest gratitude to the Korean people and their Government for their hospitality and warm spirit of comradeship and brotherhood they have shown to us during our entire staying amongst them!

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) supports unreservedly the just stand of the D.P.R.K. Government for the peaceful re unification of their whole country, Korea.

Finally, it is our deep conviction that the relations between the peoples of our two countries will remain ever-lasting and serve as a symbol of the indestructible friendship of the Afro-Asian peoples and of solidarity in their struggle against the common enemy: imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism!

Sam Nujoma

U.S. Bombing of Nam Dinh Condemned

THE employees of the Pyongyang Textile Combine held on July 5 a meeting to strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists bombing of Nam Dinh, Democratic Vietnam.

The Combine has long been engaged in a friendship socialist emulation with a textile mill in Nam Dinh.

Addressing the meeting, director Kang Jae Won of the Combine condemned as unpardonable criminals the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have unleashed war on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and perpetrated indiscriminate bombing. Supporting the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in connection with the U.S. imperialists' bombing of Nam Dinh, he expressed solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people and the entire employees of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill.

The workers, who spoke at the meeting, demanded that U.S. imperialism stop its war of aggression in Vietnam and quit at once.

The meeting was also addressed by Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang.

The Vietnamese people will beat the U.S. imperialists, liberate South Vietnam, defend North Vietnam and realize the reunification of the country without fail and will fight to the bitter end to defend peace in Indo-China and southeast Asia, he declared.

The meeting adopted a message to the employees of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill.

World Public Demands Withdrawal of U.S. Army

Various countries of the world are continuously observing the "month of struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea" which opened on June 25 to mark the 15th anniversary of the Korean war unleashed by U.S. imperialism.

A mass meeting marking the Korean war anniversary was held under the joint sponsorship of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the South Vietnamese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

Addressing the meeting, Nguyen Ngoc Thuong, President of the South Vietnamese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, stressed:

The Vietnamese and Korean peoples are brothers. Standing firm together, they will smash all the aggressive intrigues of U.S. imperialism.

The South Vietnamese people deem it their sacred duty to support the Korean people fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

The workers of an auto-vehicle repair factory in Pest region in Hungary held a mass rally on July 1, expressing solidarity with the Korean people.

On June 30, a Korean-Germany friendship gathering took place at the 71st Brigade stationed in Berlin. Addressing the meeting, the political commissar of the Brigade condemned U.S. imperialism and paid high tribute to the heroic struggle of the people and People's Army of Korea.

On July 3, a mass meeting took place at the Camaguey, Cuba.

On July 1, a Korean photo exhibition "Korea Today" opened in Santiago.

In its telegram to the Korean Students' Committee, the Palestinian Students' Confederation expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people, youth and students against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and condemned their inhuman atrocities committed against the Korean people.

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity received a letter from the Ceylonese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity supporting the struggle of the Korean people.

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity received a telegram from the Mali Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

After recalling that the Korean people beat back the U.S. imperialist aggressive army in the three-year war by rallying themselves as one body, the telegram manifested full solidarity with the Korean people in anti-imperialist struggle.

A telegram from the Burmese Peace Committee to the Korean National Peace Committee stressed that the Burmese people will strengthen solidarity with the Korean people in all struggles against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism. It held that the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea at once.

Foreign Students Back South Korean Students

On July 6 foreign students in Pyongyang held a meeting at the auditorium of Kim Il Sung University to voice their full support to the South Korean youth and students in their struggle against the treacherous "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The meeting was addressed by Vietnamese, Albanian, Cuban, Chinese, Chilean, Kenyan and Rumanian students.

The speakers, laying bare the reactionary nature of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," said that the struggle of the South Korean youth and students demanding the nullification of the "Treaty" was a just one.

Kenyan student representative Solka in his speech stressed that no force on earth could put out the flames of the national-liberation struggle against imperialism that are powerfully flaring up in Asia, Africa and Latin America. He expressed his conviction that the just struggle of the South Korean youth and students would surely be crowned with victory.

The meeting adopted a message to the fighting South Korean youth and students.

K.S.C. SUPPORTS DOMINICAN STUDENTS

The Korean Students' Committee sent a telegram to the Dominican Students' Union, expressing militant solidarity with it on the occasion of the Week of International Solidarity with the Dominican People and Students (July 5-19).

The telegram voiced full support for the struggle of the Dominican people and students against the dictatorship, the U.S. imperialists' armed intervention and massacre in Dominica and for the genuine independence of the country and their vital rights, and wished them greater success in their future work.

Writer Li Gi Yong

Li Gi Yong in his Study

Li Gi Yong is one of the veteran writers of Korea. He has produced more than one hundred works. Among them are novels *The Native Place*, *Spring*, *Land* (in two parts) and *"The Duman River"* (in three parts).

His works have been translated and published abroad.

His novels *Land* and *The Duman River* (part one) have been cinematized and the films have won the high praise of the cinema-goers.

Writer Li Gi Yong has also done much in developing Korean literature on socialist realism.

Born in 1895 into a poor family in a farm village of South Chungchong Province, he could not get regular schooling. Yet already in his early age, he devoured Korean classics while studying by himself. He read many excellent foreign works in his youth.

It was against the background of the grim realities of the then society under Japanese colonial rule that young Li Gi Yong, a man of strong sense of justice and of a high ideal, left his home village to wander for five years about the southern provinces of Korea, experiencing at first hand the wretched plight of the people of the lower classes, witnessing the people's misfortunes and social contradictions and feeling a strong impulse to write something for those people. During these five years of tramping, he took up whatever manual labour he could find.

He wrote on the basis of his own experiences short stories *The Poor* (1925), *Minchon* (1925) and *Farmer Jung Do Ryong* (1926), giving a sharp reflection of the

Most of Li Gi Yong's themes are on Korean peasants *Illustration: Ri Gon Yong*

acute contradictions of the society where the poor was down-trodden.

In those pre-liberation days, as one of the organizers of the Korean Association of Proletarian Writers (KAP), he exerted energetic efforts to develop the proletarian literature onto a new, higher stage in Korea.

His short stories *Wonbo* (1928) and *A Paper-mill Village* (1930) and novel *The Native Place*—all written in the pre-liberation years—are excellent works that marked a milestone in the emergence and development of socialist realism in Korea.

His first novel *The Native Place* mirroring the wretched plight of the Korean peasants and the class struggle in the countryside before the country's liberation, holds an important place in the annals of the modern Korean literature in the pre-liberation days for its truthful portrayal of life and fine embodiment of the national traits.

The writer was arrested and jailed by the Japanese colonialists when they were intensifying the fascist terror rule in Korea.

With the Japanese colonialists' savage persecution of progressive writers becoming all the more crush in the period from the close of the 1930's to the beginning of the 1940's, he retired from the literary scene and lived among the peasants in a remote farm village in Kumgang county, Kangwon Province, until the advent of the country's liberation.

The writer traversed a thorny path attended with ordeals in the pre-liberation days, a path of struggle for upholding socialist realism in those grim years.

He continues his literary activities in the post-liberation period while carrying on political and public activities as the Vice-Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and a Member of the World Peace Council. He has written a number of works treating of the lofty spiritual and moral traits of the men of a new-type blossoming under the new, socialist system in North Korea.

He is now working heart and soul on the last book of his epical novel *The Duman River* (the fourth volume) delineating chronologically the path traversed by the Korean people in their national-liberation struggle in the period from the latter part of the 19th century to the country's liberation on August 15, 1945.

Li Gi Yong was awarded the People's Prize, the Order of National Flag First and Second Classes and two Orders of Labour in recognition of his distinguished service in the creative activities.

This seventy-year-old writer is still full of vigour.

Hoh Jong

America, Stark Naked

By **Back In Jun**

America, stark naked!
Before mankind and civilization,
"Free" America dances,
In its ugly birthday clothes.

To unclothe a woman,
A herd of knaves sprang upon her:
What could she do?
She was painted from head to foot
And was driven into the streets.

But let's ask the world's conscience:
Who has been stripped bare?
A woman of South Korea,
Or the religious American gentlemen?

The whole world answers:
"America! It is America!"
Yes, the nature of American way of life
Was once again exposed on the first day
Of a certain year in the nineteen sixties.

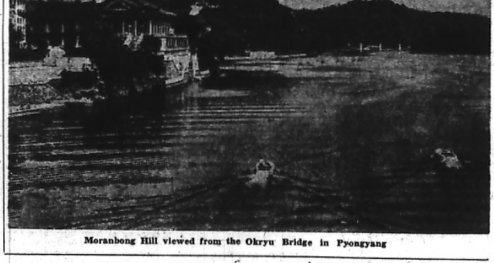
None of us forced,
But they stripped themselves to the skin,
Exposing their stinking, dung body of imperialism.
—I, being a poet, modulating and rhyming,
And even name the toad a cousin of frog.
This time, however, I'm short of rhetoric.

Without the poet's imagination,
You'll see the American gentlemen,
Who are skipping about the squares of Washington,
Humming their "culture" in buff,
And the nude bankers with felt hats on their heads,
Running about in their cars.

I imagine the Kingdom of the Naked,
Who've cast off all their masks of hypocrisy...
The naked President, the naked Secretary of State,
With their chairs and floors,
Disgusted under their weight,
Squeaking and grating.

Now let me advise you,
"If Yankees appear before you,
Think they are naked,
However nicely they are dressed."
Yes, America is performing the vulgar, strip show.

To the brutal aggressors,
To the culture and conscience of men,
I cry in follows:
"We will thrust you out
From Korea,
From the earth!"



Moranbong Hill viewed from the Okryu Bridge in Pyongyang

MORE MOVIES FOR CHILDREN

The children's feature film "A True Heart" which was released some time ago has been showing in Pyongyang amid the acclamation of the children and citizens.

The movie deals with the close combination of school and family education of children in link with education by the whole society in bringing up the younger generation.

The success of this film indicates the rapid growth of children's film production in our country.

The children's film studio will produce a number of feature, marionette and cartoon films on educational themes and on the life of our children.

It will turn out 13 films this year. In 1967-68, its annual production will jump to 30 or 40.

Children's movie projection facilities such as the Pyongyang Children's Cinema are also found in various towns and local areas.

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